

Men's Brogan, all styles, down to .....50c  
 Men's Jockey Ties .....1 00  
 Men's Cong's Gaiters .....1,26

**Boys and Youths Brogan, Gaiters, Ties, &c.,**  
 All kinds and prices. In addition to the above I have  
 a large assortment of

**CUSTOM MADE WORK!**  
 which is  
**Superior in Quality**  
 and  
**Lower in Price**  
 than can be found elsewhere. I am also  
**Manufacturing to Measure!**

All kinds and styles of work from Gents' Boots to Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters.  
 Having the exclusive agency of a large manufacturer of boots and shoes a buyer constantly in the east in  
 a position ready to take advantage of all

**BARGAINS.**

I can save you, besides innumerable other profits, nearly his Laneville price, while I should profit for the country he pays.  
To sum up in a very few words I can give you

**More Value and Better Value.**

For your money than any living man in the west. If you would study your

**Own Interests**

Write me a card.

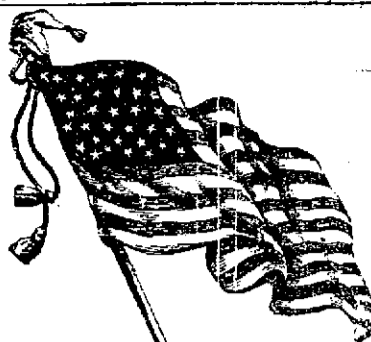
**J. C. BAILEY,**  
West side Main Street, second door  
North of Tallman & Co's.  
Butte Mont.

**Kerosene Lamp Shades!**

A FEW in re of those "Bull Run" Lamp Shades  
Received at WHITELOCK'S,  
November, 1891. (m134471) West Coast.

**ALL KINDS OF JUBILATION PLANKS**  
For Sale at this Office.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever Root that standard sheet  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Call for More Troops.

The governors of the several loyal states, excepting Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have united in a request to the President to at once call for such number of men as may be needed to fill up military organizations now in the field, and such further number as may be necessary to speedily crush the rebellion.

The Situation on the Peninsula.

The public mind is relieved from the anxiety which has weighed down the spirits of all. The army which we feared had been lost, has finished its late "strategic movement," and has had time since to defeat the enemy in a well-contested battle. This took place on Tuesday, and the Richmond Examiner acknowledges that their army was forced to "retire," and that when they did so the Yankees cheered.

Since that time there has been no fighting. We believe that the bravery of the men who compose the army, and not to the strategy of generals, we are to-day enabled to say that there was no defeat. Seven days fighting, against superior numbers, and after reverses as well as victories, at the last combat they drive their army from the field, and give them a parting cheer of triumph! After this we shall believe that our Potomac army can accomplish anything.

It is true that the army has been set back somewhat in their progress, but it rests in a stronger position than before. They are being rapidly reinforced, and it will not be long before they will march forward to the capture of Richmond.

Although the army is saved, it has not been done without loss. The accounts are so confused that it is not possible to form any accurate judgment about it, but we cannot suppose that battles for seven days could go on without immense loss on both sides. Our loss is estimated from 12,000 to 20,000. If we have not lost more than fifteen thousand we may be thankful; but all that is made up, so far as the army is concerned, long before this by reinforcements, so that our army is stronger than it was before, and will continue to grow in strength until Richmond falls.

It was at first stated that, as this retrograde movement had been long contemplated and prepared for, all the government property at the White House landing on the Pawauky had been removed and saved, even to the last bale of hay; then it was ascertained that there was some slight loss, and finally, it is estimated at \$100,000. We presume it will turn out much larger than this.

We hear from Washington that the Pawauky river was so full of boxes, bales and barrels that it was nearly impossible for steamboats to navigate it. This being the case, it was not a premeditated retreat, but determined upon suddenly, upon an emergency, and effected in the face of an enemy. The danger probably was the defeat and capture of the right wing of the army, which was separated from the left by the Chickahominy and its swamps. It was to avoid this pressing danger that the movement was made. That it was successful while being persistently attacked on unfavorable ground, by a much larger force, will ever remain a cause of pride and gratulation to the loyal people of this country. Nothing but the highest grade of courage and steadiness on the part of the men could have accomplished it. And after all this hard fighting the brave fellows are said to be in good spirits, and ready for another encounter. God bless them! they deserve eternal honor, and will receive it as long as history can tell the story.

ILLNESS OF CAPT. JUSTIS.—A private letter dated June 29th, received by a gentleman in this city from Mr. Farr, the quartermaster of the 3d cavalry regiment, gives the following particulars of the sickness and death of Capt. Justis:

"He died to-day, June 29th, at half past twelve, having been violently sick about three days, but unwell more or less about two weeks. He had a partial stroke about two weeks ago, from which he never fully recovered; and being of full habit, and very bilious, the intensely hot and dry weather was suffering under hastened something that the doctors call congestion of the brain. His last twelve hours were passed in unconsciousness and great agony. I was with him most of the time, but he knew nobody. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) with military honors, and his remains temporarily deposited here, to await the request of his relatives in New York."

PERSONAL.—Dr. McFarland, the superintendent of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, arrived in this city on Saturday morning last, and immediately went over to our hospital, where he remained till to-day. He is a man of some fifteen years' experience, as superintendent of an insane hospital, and our superintendent has received from him many valuable suggestions. He expressed himself well pleased with our institution.—Madison Journal.

MASSAS. EXTRACTS.—We have once more made a move on the back track, and are again at the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi" as the seceders were wont to call this place. Last Saturday at four o'clock we struck tents, and leaving Lieut. Bowerman and 60 men, marched down to the railroad track to run back for Columbus. Early in the evening a train came in, stopped a few moments and went on, leaving us waiting. A heavy thunder shower was coming up and one or two companies pitched tents, the rest of the men scattered wherever shelter and a dry place were to be found, many of the men going back to the old camp ground and sleeping in the church or "seminary," as the natives of Moscow style it. On Sunday two trains came through, but both were going in a contrary direction from the one which we were to take. The tents had been struck, but were now pitched again and the regiment settled down to await the coming of the cars that were to take us away. The next morning at three o'clock, in came a train which had on board the four companies of our regiment which had been detached and sent to Union City some time before. Two more companies were embarked and went on their way rejoicing.

Arriving at Columbus we marched up to the top of the bluff and went into camp near the "fort." We expect to stay here all summer to load and unload steamboats carrying supplies, of which, now that the railroad is open, immense quantities will be brought here. Large "details" for the purpose will be made, and the men will have any amount of hard work to do. "To such base uses must we come at last."

In view of our probable long sojourn here we are making ourselves as comfortable as possible. The 54th Illinois, which a day or two since left here, had their quarters furnished with articles left by the rebels. They in turn abandoned them and now we take possession. We have furniture of every description, even stoves, kettles, &c., were found, and are now doing service in our camp.

We have to use river water for drinking and for cooking purposes. However, we "draw" ice, have barrels set in the ground, fill them up at night, in the morning when the water is settled add the medium of ice and the beverage will answer all practical purposes. We are two or three hundred feet above the river level, and I think will keep our present good health. When we left Kansas, we left behind us over 40 men who were so sick as to be unable to travel. On reaching here we found them all but two, who are still at Fort Riley unable to be moved.

The balance of the regiment have not yet arrived, and I understand that if a train does not come through soon, they will have to march it through. As yesterday was the last day of the month we were mustered for pay, which we rather expect to receive in a short time, as it is said that the paymaster is here. The sooner the better, as many things which are not included in the "table of rations" but which are still quite palatable, can be bought here at quite reasonable prices. "Drummers' call" is being beaten, we are wanted and I must bring this to a close. C. W. BAKER.

A new Congregational church is to be dedicated at Beloit, to-morrow. It is built of Milwaukee brick, is 100 by 70, and is capable of seating 1200 persons.

ASSAULT ON GEORGE WILBUR.—While the passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern road was at Barrington last night, an Irishman struck George Wilbur, the conductor, on the back of the head with a stone, and injured him very severely. He was brought to Harvard and left in charge of medical and other attendance there. At the time the assault was made, Mr. Wilbur was aiding a lady from the cars, and was wholly unaware of any intention to assault. The assailant was drunk.

THE CONFISCATION BILL which our two senators voted for, and which passed the senate, has been rejected in the house, receiving only eight votes. This is a proper disposition of a measure which pretended to confiscate the property of rebels when it practically did not. The people of Wisconsin have been looking over the tax bill recently passed by congress, and they see by it, what they are to pay that the rebellion may be suppressed. They expect that rebel property, so far as possible, may be confiscated so that the burden which they are called upon to bear shall be lessened by taking the substance of traitors to pay expenses occasioned by the acts of traitors. They will not be content with any hazy legislation on this subject, but will demand a straight-forward practical law, which shall certainly effect the object desired.

CROPS.—We have taken much pains, of late, to examine the crops in this vicinity, and we are satisfied that the crop of straw will be very light, scarcely half its usual weight. The comparative quality of grain must yet, in great measure, be decided by the length of the season and the falling. The crop of oats cannot in the aggregate equal an average one in this neighborhood. Corn, though backward, is looking thoroughly well, and grass is a full crop.—Herald Independent.

STORM.—DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—This county was visited with a tremendous storm on last Friday evening. Immense quantities of rain fell, and the face of the country was deluged with water. The damage to the growing crops is very serious. But the most melancholy result of the storm of Friday was the destruction of life. Mr. M. Green, who resided three miles south of Plainfield, while putting his horse in the barn, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. We also hear that a man was killed by lightning during the same storm at Hadley in this county, and another at Jackson.—Joliet Signal.

Bob, you say that you believe disease to be contagious. How long have you entertained such notions? "Ever since I sat alongside a blue-eyed girl, and caught the palpitation of the heart."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Synopsis of Thursday Night's Report.

MILWAUKEE, July 4. Reports via Fort Monroe state that the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded on Monday is said to be not less than 8000, but no definite information of loss on either side. General Shields' army has arrived at Fort Monroe and gave up James river. The world's correspondence says McClellan's advance is within 15 miles of Richmond. The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was a sanguinary in the extreme. The enemy attacked us at four different points, and were repulsed at three points. They were pressing Heintzelman's wing very hard, when Sumner went to his relief and finally repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. The 9th Massachusetts lost 311. The 11th Massachusetts suffered severely, having but four line officers left. Loss of officers in Massachusetts regiments is very great.

Another report from Fort Monroe, July 2, states that Monday, the 1st, was the sixth day of the battle, which had been going on with terrific fighting, extending through the whole length of our lines, and loss in killed wounded and missing is very great, probably not less than 15,000 or 20,000. The enemy greatly outnumbered us at all points, but we have succeeded in repulsing them with a loss which must exceed ours. Yesterday, Monday, Gen. McClellan is said to have captured a whole rebel brigade and several rifle companies. It is stated that Gen. McClellan and his staff all agree that the position of our army is far more advantageous as a base of operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied. The gunboats can now be brought to aid materially in carrying on the work. Our left wing was engaged with the enemy up to two o'clock, on the 1st inst., mostly with artillery. The enemy's force, according to statements of prisoners from Beauregard's army, was not less than 150,000, while our effective force did not exceed 95,000.

WASHINGTON, July 3. Special to Chicago Tribune.—Before the judiciary bill passed the senate, to-day, Senator Wright's (of Ind.) amendment was adopted, reorganizing the western circuits as follows: Ohio, Indiana and Michigan for seventh circuit.

Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin for eighth.

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas for ninth.

The house is thought likely to agree to this arrangement. Mr. Sumner attempted to amend the judiciary bill by permitting negroes to bear testimony, but it was voted down by a majority, which shows that the senate will do nothing towards legislating on colored evidence.

The arrest of the editor of the Circleville Watchman was ordered because of the recent publication of an editorial on Gen. Butler's course in New Orleans, containing the sentence: "Are there not in New Orleans some men brave enough to ride the earth of such a monstrous hell-hound?" The government is determined not to permit journals published in loyal states thus to incite assassination of our generals.

The house paid its respects to the senate's milk-and-water confiscation bill, by disagreeing to it by a vote of 123 to 8. It neither debated the senate's amendments nor asked them for a committee of conference—a mode of procedure likely to astonish conservative senators. It is now thought there is some chance of the senate reconsidering its action and passing the house bill, as change of two or three votes will do it, and it is said that Harlan and one other intends to change his vote.

As predicted in the dispatch some days ago, a committee reported to day recommending to lay on the table the petition asking the expulsion of Vallandigham. The friends of the Illinois ship canal are jubilant since, following up the success of yesterday, they succeeded in getting the vote which killed it reconsidered, and the bill postponed till December 18th. By that time they are confident they will be able to pass it.

Mr. Potter reported a pre-emption bill requiring pre-emptors to have resided on the premises one year before pre-emption, and that the president shall make no proclamation for the sale of public lands until the same shall have been surveyed, and that no sale shall be made until six years after the survey.

WASHINGTON, July 3. The correspondence regarding the raising of a negro brigade, was laid before the house yesterday. It is rather lengthy. Portions of it caused considerable laughter. Gen. Hunter says: To the first question: "I therefore reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been, or being, organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons, whose late masters are fugitive rebels, men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners that they are now one and all working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors."

To the second question he says: "The instruction given to Brigadier General T. W. Sherman by Secretary Cameron, and turned over to me by succession, for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union, for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment—whether civil or military—in which their services shall be used. "I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, should any such be found in the department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to equal, and even to surpass, in loyalty and labor our white neighbors."

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I have never received any specific authority for purchasing clothing, arms, equipments, &c., for the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country, being my only, but, in my judgment, sufficient justification.

They say: "All that is necessary to make any man an abolitionist, is to send him south and let him see what we have seen." They complain of hard treatment, and sometimes almost starvation, at the hands of the rebels. They had to be sent home because the rebels could not afford to feed them.

No trains have passed over the railroad from Memphis to Corinth since the rebels captured and destroyed a train a few days since.

Boston, July 2. Gov. Andrew has issued a call to the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum number all her regiments now in the field, and for ten to fifteen regiments, in response to the call of the war department. The governor closes his call as follows: "Massachusetts, which has never slumbered or slept, must now rise to still higher efforts, and pledge to all the duties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts and hands of all her people."

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 4. The Richmond Examiner, July 2, gives the following report to the battle of Monday. It is stated that Gen. McClellan, Gen. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late Monday afternoon attacked the enemy, 5 miles northeast of Darlington, on the New Market road. The conflict was terrible, and at 8:30 p. m. the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half past 9, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here on the rebel side was terrible. The situation being hopeless against such overwhelming forces, General Hill slowly retired. At this moment, seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose from the Yankee line, and the fight ended for the night.

This Examiner says it thinks the division which went into the fight of Friday, 14,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

About eight o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, the Examiner says, Jackson's and Ewell's divisions attacked McClellan's left flank on the west side of the Chickahominy, 17 miles from Richmond. Later in the day Magruder fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on until Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River was heard on Tuesday forenoon. A number of federal transports are in the river with reinforcements from Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from the Examiner are relative to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's dispatch of yesterday said the rebels had been badly beaten.

Advices received at the war department show that there was no fighting on the peninsula, up to 3:30 p. m.

WASHINGTON, July 4. Accounts from Washington state that there is no enemy there, the 200 rebel cavalry seen on Wednesday having disappeared.

Some of the women threw dishes and other articles from the windows at our forces.

The soldiers at Manassas and Carlisle are celebrating Independence day.

WASHINGTON, July 4. The greatest possible distress among the inhabitants. The 13th Virginia regiment that raised in that town have come to pieces.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The latest advices at the war department from McClellan are dated at 9 o'clock this morning, up to which time there had not been any fighting since Tuesday. General Dix reports the arrival, to-day, at Fort Monroe, of 553 rebel prisoners, being part of those taken in the late battles, among whom are several colonels and majors.—Gen. Dix has ordered civilians away from Fort Monroe, and no persons will be permitted to pass on to the fort, or to the army of the Potomac, excepting those connected with the military or naval service.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WINONA, Minn., July 4. A fire broke out at about 10 o'clock this morning, resulting in the entire destruction of four blocks. It was first discovered in the rear of Clapperton's bakery, and the flames spread rapidly along the inflammable wooden buildings. Loss in merchandise, buildings, grain and other property, estimated at \$500,000, falling heavily upon many persons. Insurance probably \$10,000. Numbers of persons narrowly escaped with their lives. The office of the Daily Republican was completely destroyed, only books and accounts saved. The paper will be re-established without delay.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It is conjectured that it was caused by smouldering city rubbish, which was used by the losers as A. D. Cane hardware dealer, \$20,000, insured for \$6,000; Simpson, \$13,000, insured for \$2,100; Chas. Benson, druggist, \$5,500, insured \$3,000; Jackson, \$4,000, insured \$4,000; F. Zimmers, \$4,000; Farrington & Co., \$12,000; Yale & Co., \$3,000; S. C. White, \$10,000; J. Curtis, \$7,000; S. Friend, \$3,500; Exchange Hotel, \$3,000.

New Madrid, July 3. Vicksburg is ours. No particulars yet.

The Fort Monroe correspondence of the Tribune, dated 3d, says Gen. McClellan's position cannot be flanked by any force, however great. Supplies of all kinds are abundant, have arrived, and the army is in the best possible spirit. Two gunboats went up the Appomattox river towards Petersburg, Sunday night. The island Belle got aground and was dismantled and burned. City Point was burnt this morning by the gunboats, thus destroying the shelter for rebel sharpshooters. James river is filled with transports, vessels and steamers and over twenty gunboats, in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing. Rebel prisoners state their loss at 20,000, while ours will not exceed 10,000. The rebels had over 200,000 troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, (TRENTON ISLAND, July 4.) The following is an account of the battle fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the 5th, 6th and 7th days of the engagement.

On Sunday morning the corps of Gen. Sumner and Franklin were left in the works at West Point, with instructions to harass and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to the river. They had hardly left this position and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the rebels discovered the movement, and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force.

So rapidly did the rebels approach that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them. The enemy advanced to the attack about two o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly—advancing in solid mass within a short distance of our artillery, the effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy was repulsed and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one-half mile above Savage Station.

Whilst this battle was in progress other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned and a train of twelve cars loaded with a full head of steam was run overboard. All the commissary and quartermaster's stores unable to be moved were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores.—The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were left under the care of our surgeons, with all the necessities at hand for their comfort.

They numbered about seven hundred, and are now in the hands of the enemy. The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday, retreated under cover of the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day of the battle, was as follows: Gen. Sumner's division, supported by Gen. Nagle's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, Gen. Sumner's and Gen. Franklin's corps occupied the left. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, with Gen. Franklin's division, was out on the road to meet the enemy, who were approaching from Richmond.

The enemy came up boldly, early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who had fought the battle of Friday, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. About three o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give way. The rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridges now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed and continued with the greatest determination on both sides. The loss was very heavy on both sides. During the day cattle and a greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed the Turkey Island Bridge. Some of the rear wagons had to be abandoned and fired, to make room for the passage of artillery.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. The rebels again advanced about three o'clock P. M., in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the gun-boats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged.

The loss of our army during these seven engagements is not known, but 20,000 is considered to be a near estimate as can be present by given in killed, wounded and missing, many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country and may hereafter return. The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about 7,000 prisoners, among whom are three lieutenants and one major. The reported capture of Gen. Magruder is probably a mistake. The loss in field artillery is about 30 pieces during the seven days.

Gen. Reynolds and Capt. Kingsbury, of his staff, were taken prisoners; also Gen. Stockton, 3d Michigan. Gen. Ewell's army was severely wounded. Gen. Burns was wounded in the face. Gen. Sumner and Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field. Gen. McClellan was seen to fall from his horse during the day, and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known. Gen. Goslin was killed. Capt. Campbell of the 5th regular cavalry was also killed. Col. S. Pratt of the 31st New York was wounded in the face.

The army is now camped on high rolling ground, in the vicinity of the James river, 15 miles from Richmond and the transports are already unloading supplies at the place. The Commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack that the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard's and Jackson's army gave them a force double that of the Army of the Potomac. Many of the prisoners taken during the battles belonged to Beauregard's army.

New York, July 3. Flour a shade firmer. Sales 12,000 bushels, at \$4.50 to 4.70 for super western; 10,000 (35 to 100 for common to medium extra west. Wheat rules quite firm, with fair export demand. Sales at \$1.15 to 1.16 for Milwaukee club.

MILWAUKEE, July 3. Market firm at 79c for No. 2, and 83c for No. 1 wheat.

From the Second Cavalry.

Headquarters 1st Bat. 2d Wis. Cavalry, Camp at Cassville, Mo., June 20, 1862. EDITORS GAZETTE.—Remembering how eagerly I used to read any communication from our Janesville boys in the army, as it appeared in your columns, I think there may yet be others, at home, equally anxious to hear, from any source, news from Wisconsin troops.

Since our leaving Jefferson City, our regiment has been divided into battalions, each under command of its major, colonel, or lieutenant colonel. The 1st, under Major Miller, I have been and am still connected with, and our separation from the others has been so entire, that I really know but little of their whereabouts or doings. The 1st left Jefferson City May 23d, for Springfield, and reached that place, a distance of 175 miles, in seven days' marching time. Springfield, otherwise almost unknown, will, on account of the engagements in and about it, be renowned in history. It is little else now than a military depot, and to and from which troops are almost constantly coming and going. All along the route from Jefferson City, everything shows the effects of the war; not one in ten of the wretched little farm houses is occupied; the doors are down, and windows broken in, and in many places nothing but the chimneys are left standing. In this country, these are all built on the outside of the houses, so that if the building is burned, they remain. We passed many large, fine orchards of apple, peach and other fruit trees, but nearly all deserted. When we did pass an inhabited house, we rarely saw any men—nothing but women and any quantity of children. After remaining in camp at Springfield one week, we were ordered to march to this place, about seventy miles, which we made in two and a half days.

I can give you no better idea of the "big city" in which we are now encamped, than by saying that Milton, Wis., with half the houses in ruins, and everything looking old and dirty, would still be a pleasant place compared with it. Besides our battalion there are a portion of the 1st Missouri cavalry, the 37th Illinois infantry and several pieces of artillery in camp here. The 37th Illinois, you will remember, did good service at Pea Ridge, and is a fine regiment; I have seen its drill, which is prompt and

as well executed as most any other regiment I have seen.

Since we have been here we have been off on a scout of three days, arresting 20 prisoners and going into Arkansas as far as Berryville. Here two pickets of the 1st Missouri were shot, the day we reached there; one died and the other we were obliged to leave to the kind hearted seceder (I) hoping that they would have enough of humanity to let a wounded man live if he could. From my observation and experience thus far, I have come to the conclusion that one Wisconsin man's life is worth more than this whole country of Arkansas and Missouri in itself considered. I have seen nothing like gentlemen or women since leaving St. Louis. The people generally are poor, ignorant and simple. The country is mostly mountainous and rocky, covered with woods; where there is a decent spot of earth there seems to be but few to cultivate it. Of course I refer to the portion of Missouri and Arkansas we are now in and have just passed over, for much of Missouri seems fitted by nature for much of delightful houses, but even this is filled by an ignorant "buttered clod" set. I say let them take care of their own state, and set us Wisconsin boys at something better than hunting up jayhawkers at the bidding of state militia officers.

How long we shall remain here or where we shall go next I cannot tell. If this letter prove not unwelcome I may keep you posted. We are all hoping to be placed under Washburne's command and sent to some active service. Truly yours, F.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst., by Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. HENRY O. MILLER, of Fulton, and Miss HANNA A. MASON, of Fulton.

In Richmond, Va., on July 2d, by Geo. Brown, Justice of the peace, Mr. LUTHER MANSUR, of the city of Kansas, and Miss ANNA, both of the town of Harmony, Rock county.

DIED.

In this city, on the 4th inst., after a long and tedious illness, caused by the recent epidemic and contagion to the will of God, MILDRED MORRIS, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence on Main street, in the 3d ward.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 5, 1862.

Receipts of wheat were light to-day and market firm at our fall quotations, being 77c for extra samples and 66c to 67c for shipping grades. Other grains remain at previous prices.

We continue yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—extra milling spring 77c; fair to good shipping grades 65c; rejected qualities 50c to 55c.

BARLEY—good samples in demand at 35c to 40c, per 50 lbs., common 25c to 30c.

COHN—40c to 45c, per 50 lbs., shelled.

OATS—in moderate request, at 30c to 35c, per bushel.

RYE—in request at 30c to 35c, per 50 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.15 to \$1.25, per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—choice Newmarket and Pinkney 25c to 30c per bushel, common qualities 15c to 20c.

BUTTER—plenty and dull at 75c, fair to choice 80c.

EGGS—in demand at 6c to 7c, per dozen.

FLOUR—super extra at 90c, per 100 lbs.

LARD—Cotton, at 44c; lard, 75c.

WOOL—active and firm at 30c to 40c for common to choice clean clips.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted, WHITE GLUE, TALLMAN & COLLINS.

AL ap1daw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON

has removed to

Jackman & Smith's New Building,

over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

d1daw

RECHLIN & FOOTE,

Merchant Tailors

DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

CUSTOM WORK

Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style.

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK

COMSTOCK & HARTWICK,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

No. 60 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

REMOVAL.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS

DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

ap1daw

Bailey's Boot & Shoe Store

HAS BEEN

REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK

TO THE

OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN ST.,



